

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28, or 30; and
 - b) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 5, 8, 14, 17, 23, or 29.
2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, further comprising vector nucleic acid sequences.
3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, further comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide.
4. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
5. An isolated polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 5, 8, 14, 17, 23, or 29.
6. The polypeptide of claim 5 further comprising heterologous amino acid sequences.
7. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 5.
8. A method for producing a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 5, 8, 14, 17, 23, or 29, the method comprising culturing the host cell of claim 4 under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

9. A method for detecting the presence of a polypeptide of claim 5 in a sample, comprising:
 - a) contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide; and
 - b) determining whether the compound binds to the polypeptide in the sample.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the compound which binds to the polypeptide is an antibody.
11. A kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 5 and instructions for use.
12. A method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 in a sample, comprising the steps of:
 - a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule; and
 - b) determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds to a nucleic acid molecule in the sample.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the sample comprises mRNA molecules and is contacted with a nucleic acid probe.
14. A kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 and instructions for use.
15. A method for identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of claim 5 comprising the steps of:
 - a) contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 5 with a test compound; and

b) determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound.

16. A method for modulating the activity of a polypeptide of claim 5, comprising contacting a polypeptide or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 5 with a compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide.

17. A method of inhibiting aberrant activity of a 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090-expressing cell, comprising contacting a 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090-expressing cell with a compound that modulates the activity or expression of a polypeptide of claim 5, in an amount which is effective to reduce or inhibit the aberrant activity of the cell.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a phosphopeptide, a small organic molecule, and an antibody.

19. A method of treating or preventing a disorder characterized by aberrant activity of a 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090-expressing cell, in a subject, comprising:

administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that modulates the activity or expression of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, such that the aberrant activity of the 33312, 33303, 32579, 21509, 33770, 46638, or 50090-expressing cell is reduced or inhibited.